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An increase of about 60% in cotton production is expected by 1960, but present power capacity appears adequate to meet this expansion.

Glass

The Damascus glass factory owns a 600-KW power plant. The total productive capacity of the factory is about 43 tons of glass per day; in 1953 about 3,000 tons of glass were actually produced, representing about 70 days output at full capacity. If a consumption of about 100 KWH per ton of glass is assumed then the generated power in 1953 would have been about 0.3 million KWH.

Cold Storage

A cold storage plant in Damascus has a 500-KW power plant interconnected with the public utilities network. It can be assumed that about half of the approximately 2 million KWH required annually is supplied by the public utilities and half by the factory's plant.

Oil Mills

Two Aleppo oil mills have private power plants, the larger with a capacity of 1,200 KW, the smaller with 300 KW. These factories work only about 150 days per year (say six days per week during six months). With one-third of the capacity in reserve and an assumed load factor as low as 10% the power generated per year would be about 1.5 million KWH.

Flour Mill

A flour mill in Aleppo has a 400-KW plant. With a utilization of two-thirds of the capacity for 6,000 hours the power generated would be about 1.2 million KWH.

Sugar

In 1953 the Homs sugar factory processed 7,000 tons of sugar from beets and refined 22,000 tons from raw sugar. Power required for the former